

1,003 "Musical" Ads

Were printed in The Republic last month. 92 more than in any other St. Louis newspaper.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLDS—1904—FAIR

ST. LOUIS, MO., FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1903.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

More Stores and Offices

were advertised for rent in The Republic last month than in any other St. Louis newspaper.

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR.

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE GIVES ITS APPROVAL TO LAND BILL

John Redmond, Michael Davitt, William O'Brien and Two Thousand Other Representatives of All Classes and Sections Agree Enthusiastically to Support in Principle the Measure Prepared by British Government for Restoring Ground to Tenants.

HOWLS AND HISSES FOR MAN WHO PROPOSES ITS REJECTION.

Dublin, April 16.—Two thousand members of the United Irish League, in national convention here to-day, almost unanimously ratified the Government's land bill, subject to such minor amendments as the Irish representatives in Parliament may decide to ask for.

The session was held in the historic room of the Mansion House.

John Redmond presided. On the platform sat almost every Nationalist member of Parliament, with a scattering of prelates. In the body of the rotunda was a gathering seldom equaled in representative capacity—farmers from Clare, in top boots; laborers from Dublin County, landlords from Cork and priests from all parts, the latter's somber clothing and tall hats contrasting pleasantly with the bright homespun apparel of the majority.

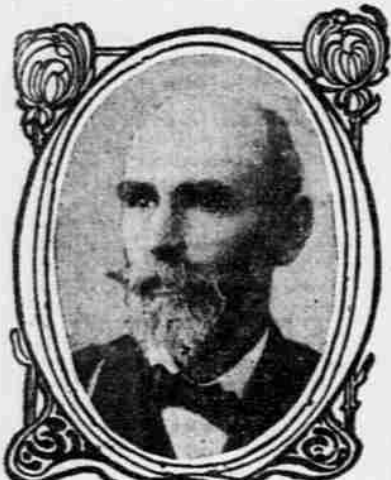
It was essentially a convention of the soil, though a lighter touch was given by the presence of the well-dressed women who filled the galleries.

The chief movers of amendments were William O'Brien and Michael Davitt.

The former, while congratulating Ireland on the fact that the British Ministry had introduced a bill accepting in principle, after centuries of struggle, that the land should be restored to the people, urged the delegates to press amendments enlarging the financial scope of the bill. Mr. O'Brien, however, asked the convention to intrust to the parliamentary party the power and responsibility of eventually dealing in committee stage with the amendments.

VIRULENT ATTACK.

While bowing the delegates to let their parliamentary representatives settle the



MICHAEL DAVITT. Who promised to support the land bill, though esteeming it faulty.

the tenants' necks. But this brought forth howls of derision from the delegates, whom Mr. Redmond could scarcely keep in order.

The good temper of the assembly was restored by a landlord, Pierce O'Mahony, a former Fenianite member of Parliament, vigorously supporting the bill, while a speech in Gaelic from Canon McFadden added further to the good humor.

The announcement that the vote on Mr. White's motion had been rejected by an overwhelming majority created tremendous enthusiasm.

Only a few hands were held up in favor of Mr. White's motion, while hundreds were waved when "to the contrary" was called, and hats were thrown up and the convention enthusiastically committed itself to the land bill, as provided in Mr. O'Brien's motion, subject to such amendments as the Irish Parliamentary party can secure.

Ovation for Davitt.

Michael Davitt then received a great ovation. He demanded the release of Colonel Arthur Lynch, who is undergoing a sentence of life imprisonment, after having been convicted of high treason, and one other Irish agitator, who is still in jail, and whose continued imprisonment, said Mr. Davitt, was unbecoming to the spirit of peace between Ireland and England. Mr. Davitt expressed many differences at point of view with Mr. O'Brien, Redmond and the majority of the delegates, but he refused to abide by the decision of the convention, which, he said, was a betrayal of the Irish people's cause.

Mr. Davitt said he believed that they would settle down and help in the development of the country after the passage of the bill.

Mr. Davitt also asked the delegates to support the bill, and to support the Irish agricultural laborer. He maintained that the bill, even when amended, would not put an end to the land struggle, and moved in friendly terms an amendment to Mr. O'Brien's motion, providing that the Nationalist members of Parliament refer the bill back to the convention for final approval after passing the committee stage in the House of Commons, so that the people themselves may say if they accept it as amended, and that the convention be merely adjourned instead of dissolved.

Mr. Redmond, in reply, paid a tribute to Mr. Davitt's fairness and the benefit derived from his presence and support, but he said he believed his amendment would be construed as a vote of want of confidence in the Irish parliamentary party.

Mr. O'Brien followed with an impassioned appeal on the same line. He declared Mr. Davitt's amendment menaced the Irish party.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Davitt then, amid tremendous cheering, withdrew his amendment, on whose merits the convention seemed fairly equally divided, and the threatened split was averted.

T. P. O'Connor, summing up the results of the day's debate, said they showed that they all practically agreed that the bill is the greatest measure ever introduced; that landlordism is condemned to die; that no more compulsion will be shown to tenants than to landlords; that the financial terms have been improved, and that not one evicted tenant is left without redress.

M. J. Redding of Baltimore, Md., vice president of the United Irish League of America, said he was delighted at the unanimity which had characterized the appeal on the same line. He declared Mr. Davitt's amendment menaced the Irish party.

The convention adjourned until Friday, after six hours' continuous sitting.



JOHN REDMOND, M. P. Who presided at the United Irish League Convention at Dublin.

matter, Mr. O'Brien attacked the landlords, Irish Judges and British rule with the same violence as has always marked his speech, to the intense delight of the audience, which, swayed by his eloquence, hissed and cheered alternately.

He closed with saying that, if properly amended, Mr. Wyndham's bill would "make the peasants as safe as the King on his throne in the possession of their land. They will never again have to stand trembling in the rent of their own homes."

Mr. O'Brien added:

"If we go on it is not too much to say that in the next generation it will be as hard to find a man who has witnessed an eviction as it is now to find a man who has not."

Pleading for a friendly spirit in the discussion, Mr. O'Brien remarked:

"If all goes well it will be the greatest resurrection of hope, joy and happiness that has ever visited this country in a thousand years. It is the biggest thing English statesmanship has ever done toward restoring the soil of Ireland to Irishmen."

Mr. O'Brien said that while Mr. Redmond himself did not want to entangle the land question with home rule, they might as well "try to turn honest Irish blood into red ink as to allow his own and Ireland's desire for eventual home rule."

PROPOSAL HISSED.

When Patrick White, M. P., rose and moved the rejection of the landing of the bill as not meriting the support of the Irish party, the delegates hissed him and angry cries of "Withdraw" came from all sides.

Mr. Redmond finally secured a hearing. Mr. White, who said the bill was one of the most faulty measures ever introduced, was entirely in favor of the landlords. Another speaker declared Mr. Wyndham's bill "be a millionth of debt" around

the Government's agent.

It is said further that the resignation of the Postmaster had not been accepted, and that, when the danger to her life had been removed, the office would be reopened. Until that time, or at least, until the expiration of the term for which Mrs. Cox was appointed, it is inferred from the attitude of the Post-Office Department that the negro woman will continue to draw pay from the Government.

TOW SAYS INDIANOLA POST OFFICE ISN'T CLOSED.

Mrs. Cox Continues to Draw Her Salary Because She Was Forced to Resign, Says Assistant Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Mrs. Minnie Cox, the negro Postmaster at Indianola, Miss., has suffered no loss of salary as the result of the closing of the office at that place and her resignation.

Confirmation of this was given to-day by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow. Mr. Bristow said that the office at Indianola has not been discontinued. The action of the department in closing the office is due wholly to the jeopardy in which the white citizens had placed the life of the Government's agent.

It is said further that the resignation of the Postmaster had not been accepted, and that, when the danger to her life had been removed, the office would be reopened. Until that time, or at least, until the expiration of the term for which Mrs. Cox was appointed, it is inferred from the attitude of the Post-Office Department that the negro woman will continue to draw pay from the Government.

SAYS FRIEND STABBED HIM.

George Leverett of East St. Louis in Serious Condition at Hospital.

George Leverett, who lives in East St. Louis, went to the City Dispensary yesterday suffering from two severe knife wounds, one inflicted in the left side of the neck, the other in the left arm. His condition is serious. He is at the City Hospital.

Leverett says the wounds were inflicted by Charles Maher, a friend, who lives in East St. Louis. He refused to tell why his friend stabbed him. He will be held a prisoner pending an investigation by the East St. Louis police.

VENUS WOULD LESSEN WAIST IF SHE STOOD UP STRAIGHT.

Woman Lecturer Tells Chicago Mothers that the Goddess's Defects in Figure Are Due to Her Own Fault.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 16.—"It is the Venus of Milo's own fault if her waist is big. If she would only stand up straight she would reduce the dimensions of her waist one and one-half inches."

These hints to Venus were given by Mrs. Ida Evans Haines of the Committee on Dress of the National Council of Women to the members of the West Side Mothers' Council at its session, held at the home of Mrs. W. H. Thayer yesterday.

"The idea did not originate with me," said Mrs. Haines. "A famous doctor said the same thing some time ago, and I was greatly impressed with it. I wish simply to tell you that some dress reformers are making a mistake when they wear such costumes as will tend to make the waist seem big. Large waists are inartistic, and when they defend their dress doctrine by showing us Venus, I simply want to say, 'Stand Venus up erect and she will measure much less about the waist.'"

YOUTSEY SAYS THAT TAYLOR DIRECTED MURDER OF GOEBEL.

Declares the Governor Directed Assassination and Promised Immunity to Those Who Participated.

POINTS OUT JAMES HOWARD.

Witness Says He Escorted Defendant to Powers's Room, Gave Him the Gun and Pointed Out Goebel.

MOMENT LATER HEARD SHOT.

At First, Youtsey Says He Resolved to Keep Silent, but When He Found He Was Being Used as a Scapgoat He Decided to Talk.

Frankfort, Ky., April 16.—Henry Youtsey to-day for the first time told on the witness stand his story of the killing of the late Governor Goebel. He pointed out James Howard, the defendant, as the man who fired the shot.

Youtsey said he saw Howard for the first time a few minutes before the shooting. Howard had a letter sent him several days before by the witness at Governor Taylor's dictation.

Youtsey says he took Howard into Caleb Powers's office, which had been especially arranged for the shooting. He showed Howard the Maith rifle, the bullets and the window from which the shooting was to be done. He says Howard asked what he was to get for the shooting.

"What do you want for it?" Youtsey says he asked, and Howard said he wanted a pardon for killing George Baker.

"I told him he could have that, and more, too," said Youtsey.

Heard Crack of Rifle.

"About that time," continued the witness, "Goebel came in the gate, and I pointed him out to Howard, and then ran from the room. As I disappeared from the steps to the basement I heard the crack of Howard's rifle."

After the shooting he said he passed through the Statehouse basement, and a few minutes later came back into the executive building from the east entrance.

"I stayed in the office of Assistant Secretary of State Matthews," said he, "for a few moments and saw Matthews break open Caleb Powers's office and find the guns that had been left there."

Youtsey said that at the time of the shooting he was private secretary to Auditor Sweeney, but that while his political status was not definitely fixed, it was understood he was to have a good place under Taylor.

"Governor Behind Us."

"Governor Taylor," said Youtsey, "directed everything we did. We regarded him as our leader, and he was morally responsible for all we did. We knew we had the Governor and the Pardoning Board behind us, and we were not afraid of punishment for killing Goebel."

During Youtsey's testimony Howard sat with his eyes riveted on the witness, his wife sat behind him. Howard did not change his expression.

Youtsey, on cross-examination, said that if he were arrested and sent to the Penitentiary, he still had hope of gaining his liberty. He thought Yerkes would be elected Governor, and would pardon him. Yerkes was defeated, however, and about a year ago he decided to tell his story to Prison Physician Tobin.

Youtsey said further that he had an additional incentive to tell the story, as Taylor, Powers and others had used him as a scapegoat and had then deserted him when he got into trouble.

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FOUR SENATORS TO BE INDICTED FOR BRIBERY; LEE CONTINUES TO DODGE COURT SUMMONS.



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JOHN A. LEE. From a recent photograph.

POINTS ON WHICH LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR LEE IS EXPECTED TO TESTIFY BEFORE GRAND JURY.

The original conspiracy to defeat the House alum bill in 1901. How it was planned. What Senator Stone's connection with the alum lobby really was. What was paid for suppressing the alum bill in committee. Who paid it and who got it. What money was spent by the alum lobby this year.

ST. LOUIS SENATOR AMONG FIRST QUARTET INDICTED.

True Bills Charging Bribery in Connection With Alum Legislation Are Found Principally on Information Furnished by St. Louis Grand Jury—Senator John P. Collins Said to Have Deposited \$8,000 in Lafayette Bank in March—Folk Busy Finding Lieutenant Governor Lee.

BOODLING FOR "GET-RICH-QUICK" CONCERNS IS UNDER FIRE.

Indictments have been voted by the Cole County Grand Jury against four Missouri Senators, one of whom is from St. Louis. Bribery is charged. Most of the information was furnished by the St. Louis Grand Jury.

Moses Seches of St. Louis testified with reference to slot machine legislation. Boodling on this score is reported to have been greater than that connected with the alum bill.

A committee of the St. Louis Grand Jury investigated the account of Senator John P. Collins at the Lafayette Bank.

A witness has testified that in March Collins deposited about \$8,000.

Audubon Society officials testified that money was expended at the instance of game dealers to defeat the bill for the protection of birds.

Bribery in connection with bills favoring Arnold and similar "get-rich-quick" concerns was under investigation.

Whether the different Senators are indicted for the same offense has not been stated, but it seems reasonably certain that nearly all of them are charged with accepting bribes in connection with the alum bill.

Upon evidence brought out in St. Louis the information charging Daniel J. Kelley with attempting to bribe Lieutenant Governor John A. Lee to prevent the Senate passing the alum bill was filed here by Circuit Attorney Folk.

At the time the information was filed it was reported that indictments would follow from the Cole County Grand Jury against the members of the Senate, who did accept the \$10,000 bribe put up by Kelley, the legislative agent for the Baking Powder Trust.

The names of several Senators prominent in the report is made, will prevent the names of those against whom the Cole County Grand Jury has voted indictments becoming known, until they are returned in court, but the trend of matters as they have developed in St. Louis since the Grand Jury has taken up the investigation here, will make it plain to persons who have followed the inquiry closely who they are.

The charge in the indictments that have been voted is bribery.

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The names of several Senators prominent in the report is made, will prevent the names of those against whom the Cole County Grand Jury has voted indictments becoming known, until they are returned in court, but the trend of matters as they have developed in St. Louis since the Grand Jury has taken up the investigation here, will make it plain to persons who have followed the inquiry closely who they are.

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